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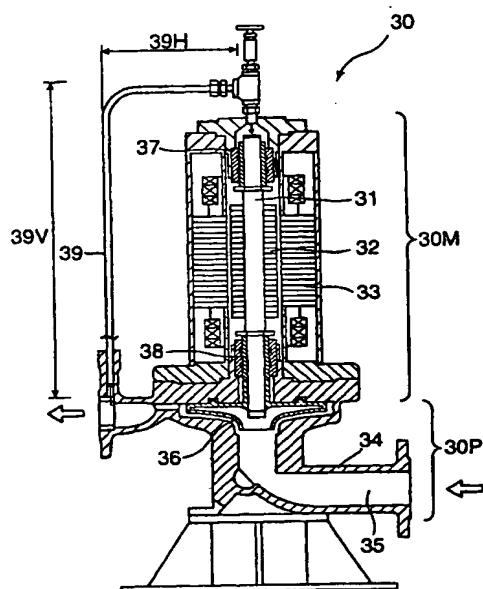
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(54) Method for transferring easily-polymerizable substance

(57) A method for transferring an easily polymerizable substance by using a vertically arranged circulation type canned motor pump (30) or a gas seal type motor pump (300). Transferring the easily polymerizable substance such as (meth)acrylic acid with use of the motor pump having the vertically arranged main shaft enables effective prevention of polymerized matter in the pump. The method assures stable transfer of easily polymerizable matter for a prolonged time.

FIG. 2



Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

5 [0001] This invention relates to a method for transferring easily-polymerizable substance, and more particularly to a method for transferring easily-polymerizable substance such as (meth)acrylic acid in a stable manner for a longer time by effectively preventing polymerization.

10 [0002] In the field of chemical industries, it has been strongly demanded to transfer easily-polymerizable substance without polymerization in transfer passages. Many studies and trials have been made to satisfy this demand. Some proposed transferring manners and methods could successfully solve some problems. However, there have yet remained problems to be solved.

15 [0003] As one of the problems to be solved, there is the problem that polymerization occurs in a pump which gives moving force to easily-polymerizable substance. Recently, leak-free pumps are used for transferring easily-polymerizable substance as well as other liquids to securely preventing leakage of liquid which is harmful to human beings, explosive or flammable, or need careful handling.

20 [0004] A circulation type canned motor pump is one of such leak-free pumps, and is provided with a circulation tube for circulating a part of liquid being transferred into a motor portion to cool the motor. In conventional circulation type canned motor pumps, a main shaft mounted with a rotor and an impeller is arranged along a horizontal axis, and an impeller of the pump is rotated about the horizontal axis. Circulated cooling liquid is flowed in the horizontal direction.

25 [0005] With this construction, it is likely that the cooling liquid comes into sufficient contact with a lower part of bearings for rotatably supporting the rotor shaft, but comes into insufficient contact with an upper part of the bearings. Consequently, polymerization is liable to occur on the upper part of the bearings due to the heat generated by the motor in the case where the liquid being transferred is easily-polymerizable substance or contains an easily adhesive substance.

30 [0006] With this construction where the main shaft extends in the horizontal direction, also, the circulation tube becomes long in the horizontal direction. Accordingly, polymerization is liable to occur in the circulation tube due to the small sectional area and the long horizontal length of the circulation tube.

35 [0007] Polymerization on the bearing or its near portion and in the circulation tube causes obstruction for the circulation of cooling liquid, resulting in an undesirable rise in the temperature of the motor which causes further polymerization.

40 [0008] Also, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 8-73398 is directed to a circulation type canned motor pump for transferring easily-polymerizable substance under a reduced pressure. In this canned motor pump, a part of circulated cooling liquid is passed through a chamber containing gas having oxygen and having a normal pressure, and then flowed into the motor portion. However, this canned motor pump has the main shaft extending in the horizontal direction, and accordingly could not sufficiently overcome the above-mentioned problem due to the horizontal shaft construction.

45 [0009] Formation of polymerized matter in a transferring pump or clogging or choking in a circulation tube of a circulation type canned pump, nevertheless, cannot be avoided when a chemical process system provided with such transferring pumps is operated for a long time in the aforementioned conventional manner because the material to be transferred is an easily-polymerizable compound such as (meth)acrylic acid. When choking or clogging occurs, it is required to suspend the operation of the system so as to chemically or manually remove the clogged polymerized matter. In a worse case, replacement of the pump is necessary.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

50 [0010] It is an object of the present invention to provide an easily-polymerizable substance transferring method which is free from the problems residing in the prior art.

55 [0011] According to an aspect of the invention, an easily-polymerizable substance is transferred by a pump provided with a motor. A main shaft of the motor is arranged in a vertical direction. The main shaft is mounted with an impeller for imparting a moving force to an easily-polymerizable substance and a rotor constituting a part of the motor. The impeller is arranged in a lower portion while the rotor is arranged in an upper portion.

55 [0012] The arrangement of the main shaft carrying the impeller and rotor in the vertical direction will increase the motor cooling efficiency without causing polymerization, ensuring the prolonged operation of the chemical processing system using an easily-polymerizable compound.

[0013] Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed de-

scription of the preferred embodiments of the invention to follow.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 [0014]

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram showing a chemical processing system for processing an easily-polymerizable substance according to an embodiment of the invention;

10 FIG. 2 is a sectional view of a circulation type canned motor pump which is used as a transferring pump of the chemical processing system; and

15 FIG. 3 is a partially sectional view of a gas seal type pump which is used as an alternative transferring pump of the chemical processing system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

15 [0015] The inventors of this invention have studied in the trial and error manner to eliminate polymerization of easily-polymerizable substances in undesirable locations of a transfer route, in particular, at transferring motorized pumps, and found that polymerization can be reliably prevented by using a motorized pump whose main shaft extends in a vertical direction.

20 [0016] Specifically, an easily-polymerizable substance may be preferably transferred by using a circulation type canned motor pump whose main shaft extends in a vertical direction. It may be more preferable to mount a circulation tube having a horizontal portion shorter than a vertical portion.

25 [0017] Alternatively, it may be preferable to use a gas seal type motor pump whose main shaft extends in a vertical direction, and which is provided with a gas chamber between an impeller and a motor portion. More preferably, the gas chamber is filled with molecular oxygen containing gas. It may be more preferable that the chamber is filled with 0.01 to 0.05 volumetric percent of the oxygen-containing gas to the capacity of the pump.

30 [0018] As examples of the easily-polymerizable substance to be transferred according to the inventive method are (meth)acrylic acid and its ester including (meth)acrylates such as hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, hydroxypropyl(meth)acrylate, glycidyl(meth)acrylate, methyl(meth)acrylate, butyl(meth)acrylate, ethylacrylate, 2-ethylhexylacrylate, N,N-dimethylaminoethylacrylate.

35 [0019] The inventive method may be adapted to transfer such compounds alone or in combination, or a liquid containing such compounds alone or in combination.

40 [0020] The inventive method may be preferably used in transfer of easily-polymerizable substance such as (meth)acrylic acid for production, storage, or transportation. In particular, the inventive method may be suitable for transferring or drawing out liquid collected in a lower portion of a distillation tower from the distillation tower. This is because such liquid has a considerably higher temperature, and is thus liable to cause polymerization.

45 [0021] Next, description will be made about preferred embodiments of the invention with reference to drawings.

50 [0022] Referring to FIG. 1 showing a chemical processing system for processing an easily-polymerizable substance, there are provided a distillation tower 1, a reboiler 2, and a transferring pump 3 having a main shaft extending in a vertical direction and an impeller at a bottom thereof. Material including an easily-polymerizable substance is supplied into the distillation tower 1 provided with the reboiler 2, and then distilled therein. An easily-polymerizable substance in the liquid phase is collected in a lower portion of the tower 1, and is drawn out of the tower 1 to a next processing unit by the transferring pump 3.

55 [0023] FIG. 2 shows a specific construction of a circulation type canned motor pump 30 used as the transferring pump 3. The circulation type canned motor pump 30 includes a motor section 30M and a pump section 30P arranged below the motor section 30M. The motor section 30M is provided with a main shaft 31 extending in a vertical direction to the pump section 30P, a rotor 32 mounted on an intermediate portion of the main shaft 31, and a stator 33 disposed around the rotor 32. The rotor 32 and the stator 33 constitute a motor. The main shaft 31 mounted with the rotor 32 is rotatably held in the vertical direction by bearings 37 and 38.

60 [0024] The pump section 30P is constructed by a casing 34 defining a main passage 35 through which the easily-polymerizable substance is transferred, and an impeller 36 mounted on a lower end of the main shaft 31. The impeller 36 is rotated by the main shaft 31 to impart a moving force to the easily-polymerizable substance, so that the easily-polymerizable substance flows in the arrow direction.

65 [0025] The motor pump 30 is further provided with a circulation tube 39 for circulating a part of the liquid being transferred into the motor section 30M. Specifically, one end of the circulation tube 39 is connected with the main passage 35 while the other end of the circulation tube 39 is connected to a top end of the motor section 30M. A part of the liquid is circulated or flowed from the main passage 35 to the top of the motor section 30M, and flowed or sprayed inside of the motor section 30M. Subsequently, the liquid flows down along the main shaft 31 through the bearings 37

and 38, and then flows back into the main passage 35. The circulated liquid removes the heat generated around the bearing 37 and 38, and the rotor 32 by the rotation of the main shaft 31, and consequently keeps the motor section 30M below a predetermined temperature.

[0026] In the canned motor pump 30, the circulation tube 39 has a horizontal portion 39H and a vertical portion 39V. The horizontal portion 39H is much shorter than the vertical portion 39V, which can eliminate the likelihood that the easily-polymerizable substance being circulated polymerizes in the circulation tube 39 due to the possible slow flow in the horizontal portion 39H.

[0027] In the canned motor pump 30, also, the circulated liquid is supplied down from the top of the motor section 30M. Accordingly, the circulated liquid uniformly comes into contact with the main shaft 31, the rotor 32, and the bearings 37 and 38, thereby preventing the partial cooling which is likely to occur in the conventional pump having a horizontally-arranged main shaft. In other words, polymerization in the motor section can be remarkably suppressed.

[0028] FIG. 3 shows a specific construction of a gas seal type motor pump 300 alternatively used as the transferring pump 3. Similarly to the circulation type canned motor pump 30, the gas seal type motor pump 300 includes a motor section 300M and a pump section 300P arranged below the motor section 300M. The motor section 300M is provided with a main shaft 310 extending in a vertical direction to the pump section 300P. Also, the main shaft 310 is mounted with a rotor (not shown). The main shaft 310 is rotatably held in the vertical direction by bearings 380. The pump section 300P is provided with a casing 340 defining a main passage 350 through which the easily-polymerizable substance is transferred, and an impeller 360 mounted on a lower end of the main shaft 310 for transferring the easily-polymerizable substance.

[0029] However, the gas seal type motor pump 300 is not provided with such a circulation tube as is provided in the circulation type canned motor pump 30. In other words, the gas seal type motor pump 300 is not provided with a circulation line to circulate a part of the liquid being transferred by the motor pump 300. In this pump 300, a heat exchanger 390 is connected with the motor section 300M to circulate a particular liquid in a closed loop defined by the motor section 300M and the heat exchanger 390 to keep the motor section 300M below a predetermined temperature.

Accordingly, there is no likelihood that polymerization occurs in the motor section 300M.

[0030] In the gas seal type motor pump 300, also, there is provided a gas chamber 320 between the motor section 300M and the pump section 300P. The gas chamber 320 is separated from the motor section 300M by a mechanical seal 330. The gas chamber 320 is filled with molecular oxygen-containing gas. It may be preferable to fill 0.01 to 0.05 volumetric percent of the oxygen-containing gas relative to the capacity of the pump 300 within the gas chamber 320.

[0031] In the gas seal type motor pump 300, the motor section 300M which is the heat generation source is arranged in the top, the easily-polymerizable substance flowing passage 350 which is required to keep from heat is arranged in the bottom, and the gas chamber 320 which serves as heat isolation is arranged between the motor section 300M and the liquid flowing passage 350. Accordingly, the heat generated in the motor section 300M can be assuredly prevented from transmitting to the liquid flowing passage 350, thereby keeping polymerization from occurring in the liquid flowing passage 350 and around the impeller 360.

[0032] Next, description will be made about examples and comparative examples to confirm the advantageous effects of the inventive method.

Example 1

[0033] Distilled liquid of acrylic acid having the following composition was drawn out from a distillation tower with use of a circulation type canned motor pump which has a vertically-arranged main shaft, and a maximum discharge amount of 10m³/Hr, a maximum head of 50 m, and a casing made of SUS316, and manufactured by Teikoku Denki Seisakusho Kabushiki Kaisha under the below-mentioned states and condition.

Composition:	
Acrylic acid	5 wt.%
Acrylic acid dimer	30 wt.%
Maleic acid	5 wt.%
Other impurities	60 wt.%
States:	
Liquid temperature	100°C
Liquid density	1100kg/m ³
Liquid viscosity	0.05Pa · (50cP)

(continued)

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Composition:	
Pumping Condition:	
Discharge amount	1.2m ³ /Hr

[0034] The drawing-out operation could be performed without any trouble for three consecutive months.

10 Comparative Example 1

[0035] Drawing-out operation was performed in the same manner as in Example 1 except for use of a circulation type canned motor pump having a horizontally-arranged main shaft.

15 [0036] A polymerization was observed in a region around bearings of the motor pump in the elapse of five days after the start of the drawing-out operation. Consequently, the drawing-out operation was forced to be suspended at that time.

Example 2

20 [0037] Distilled liquid of acrylic acid having the following composition was drawn out from a distillation tower with use of a gas seal type motor pump which has a vertically-arranged main shaft, and a maximum discharge amount of 10m³/Hr, a maximum head of 50 m, and a casing made of SUS316, and manufactured by Teikoku Denki Seisakusho Kabushiki Kaisha under the below-mentioned states and condition.

25

Composition:	
Acrylic acid	5 wt.%
Acrylic acid dimer	30 wt.%
Maleic acid	5 wt.%
Other impurities	60 wt.%
States:	
Liquid temperature	100°C
Liquid density	1100kg/m ³
Liquid viscosity	0.05Pa·s (50cP)
Pumping Condition:	
Discharge amount	1.2m ³ /Hr
Sealing Gas:	
Composition	Nitrogen (100 vol. %)
Gas flow rate	30 X 10 ⁻⁶ Nm ³ /min (30Ncc/min)

[0038] The drawing-out operation could be performed without any trouble for four consecutive months.

45 Example 3:

[0039] Distilled liquid of acrylic acid having the following composition was drawn out from a distillation tower with use of a gas seal type motor pump which has a vertically-arranged main shaft, and a maximum discharge amount of 10m³/Hr, a maximum head of 50 m, and a casing made of SUS316, and manufactured by Teikoku Denki Seisakusho Kabushiki Kaisha under the below-mentioned states and condition.

55

Composition:	
Acrylic acid	5 wt.%
Acrylic acid dimer	30 wt.%
Maleic acid	5 wt.%
Other impurities	60 wt.%

(continued)

5

Composition:	
States:	
Liquid temperature	100°C
Liquid density	1100kg/m ³
Liquid viscosity	0.05Pa · s (50cP)
Pumping Condition:	
Discharge amount	1.2m ³ /Hr
Sealing Gas:	
Composition	Nitrogen (80 vol. %)
	Oxygen (20 vol.%)
Gas flow rate	30 X 10 ⁻⁶ Nm ³ /min (30Ncc/min)

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[0040] The drawing-out operation could be performed without any trouble for six consecutive months. No polymerization was found inside the pump.

[0041] This application is based on patent application No. 11-289324 filed in Japan, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by references.

[0042] As this invention may be embodied in several forms without departing from the spirit of essential characteristics thereof, the present embodiment is therefore illustrative and not restrictive, since the scope of the invention is defined by the appended claims rather than by the description preceding them, and all changes that fall within metes and bounds of the claims, or equivalence of such metes and bounds are therefore intended to be embraced by the claims.

Claims

30 1. A method for transferring an easily-polymerizable substance, comprising the step of transferring an easily-polymerizable substance by a pump provided with a motor, wherein:

35 a main shaft of the motor is arranged in a vertical direction, and mounted with an impeller for imparting a moving force to the easily-polymerizable substance and a rotor constituting a part of the motor; and the impeller is arranged in a position lower than the rotor.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the pump comprises a circulation type canned motor pump provided with a circulation tube having a horizontal portion shorter than a vertical portion.

40 3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the pump comprises a gas seal type motor pump provided with a gas chamber between an impeller and a rotor.

4. A method according to claim 3, wherein the gas chamber is filled with a gas containing molecular oxygen.

45 5. A method according to claim 4, wherein the gas chamber is filled with 0.01 to 0.05 volumetric percent of the oxygen-containing gas to the capacity of the pump.

50 6. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the easily-polymerizable substance includes at least one selected from the group consisting of (meth)acrylic acid and (meth)acrylic ester.

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FIG. 1

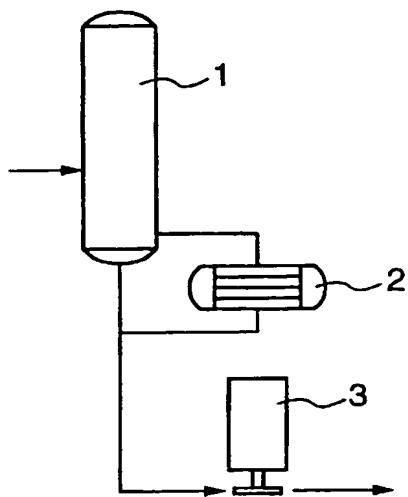


FIG. 2

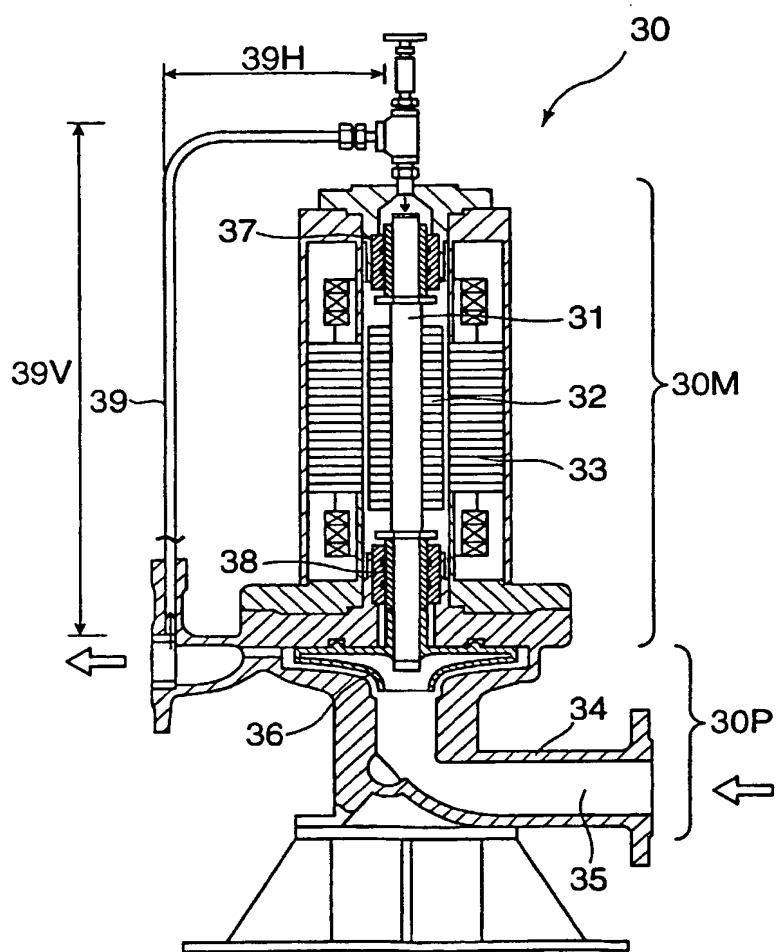
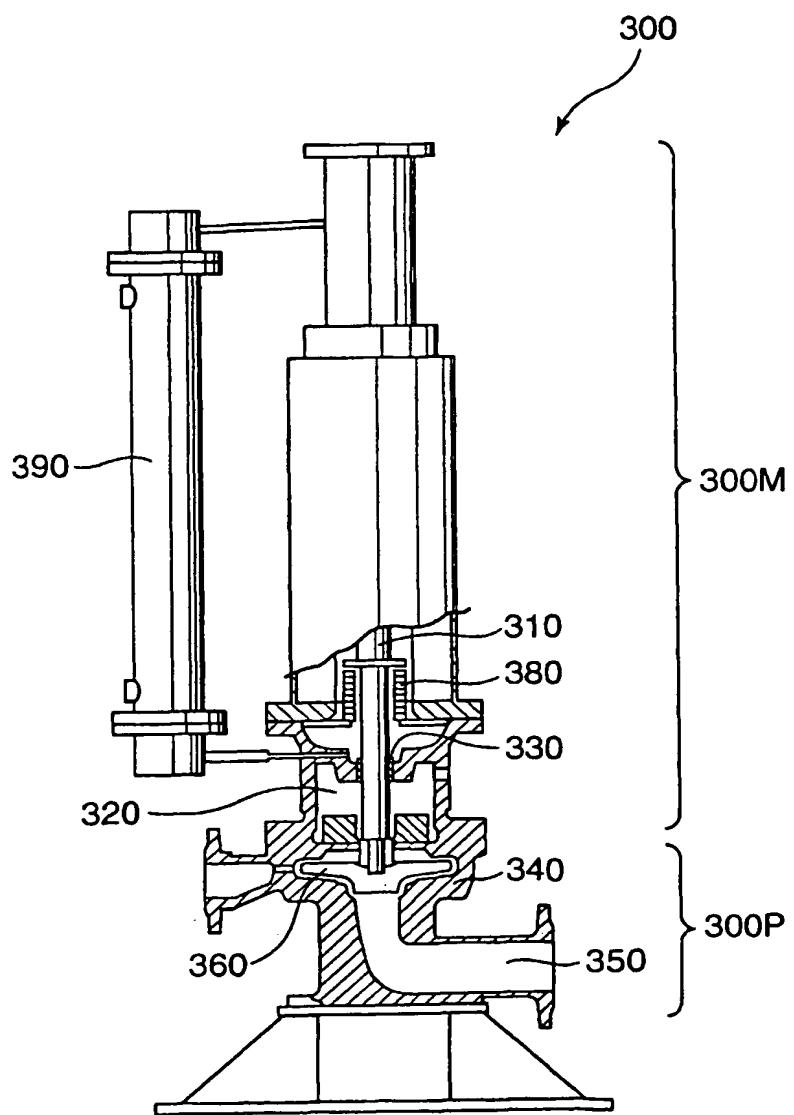


FIG. 3



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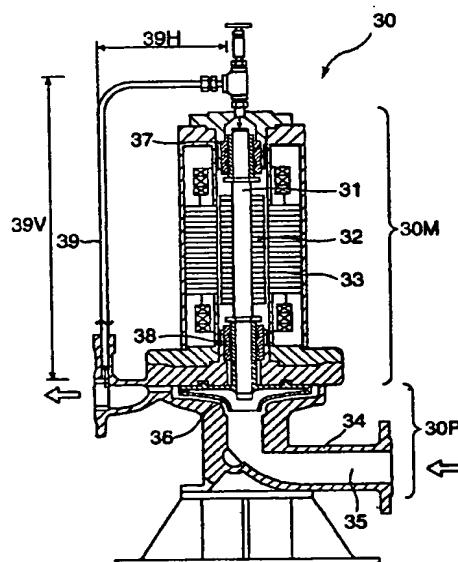
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FIG. 2





European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 00 30 8949

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<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 34%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THE HAGUE</td> <td>21 March 2001</td> <td>Ingelbrecht, P</td> </tr> </table> <p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons R : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	THE HAGUE	21 March 2001	Ingelbrecht, P
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ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

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